

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances is a document always looked for with great interest by the country. The first report of Mr. Secretary Cobb will fully meet the public expectation. Its statements of the revenue and expenditures of the government are full and clear; the numerous suggestions affecting the material interests of the country which it abounds are worthy of the most thoughtful consideration; while the recommendations touching the improvement in the management of the finances seem well adapted to accomplish the end desired. The practical statesmanship embodied in the report attests the careful study given to this subject by the present head of the Treasury Department.

The present condition of the treasury is fully shown by the following figures:

Balance on hand July 1, 1856.....\$19,901,325 45
Receipts for the year to June 30, 1857 68,631,513 67
Expenditures for the same period.....70,822,724 85

Available for the fiscal year 1857-58.....88,532,839 12
Expenditures for the same period.....70,822,724 85

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1857.....17,710,114 27
Receipts for quarter ending September 30, 1857.....20,929,819 81
Estimated receipts for three remaining quarters.....36,750,000 00

Available for the current year.....75,389,934 08
Estimated expenditures for the year.....74,663,058 41

Estimated balance July 1, 1858.....426,875 67
For the next fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1858, and ending June 30, 1859, the subjoined estimates are submitted:

Balance in treasury July 1, 1858.....\$426,875 67
Estimated receipts from all sources.....75,500,000 00
Total estimated receipts.....75,926,875 67
Total estimated expenditures.....74,064,755 97

Estimated balance July 1, 1859.....1,862,119 70
Owing to the present revolution in trade and commerce, the Secretary accompanies these estimates with a statement of facts and principles upon which they have been made. The exports and imports have always borne a relative proportion—the amounts, respectively, not differing materially from each other. A calculation of the probable amount of exports will show nearly the amount of imports.

For the year ending June 30, 1857, the exports were \$362,949,144, and the imports \$360,890,141. The average rate of increase of imports for the past ten years has been ten per cent. a year, excepting for two years, attributable to temporary causes. For the quarter ending September 30, 1857, the imports were a little less than \$89,000,000, and the exports were \$118,573,729 37. The merchandise entered for duty during the last three quarters of the previous year was valued at \$210,000,000. Adding ten per cent, the imports for the year would be \$231,000,000. The commercial pressure will reduce this amount one-fourth, or to \$173,250,000. Under the tariff act of 1846, this amount would produce for the treasury three millions of dollars of revenue. Under the act of March 3, 1857, the duty received will be one-fourth less, or thirty-three millions of dollars.

The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1859, will depend in a great measure upon the restoration of monetary and commercial transactions through their ordinary channels. The immediate effects of the revolution in trade will probably have passed away by that time, and the consumption of the country resumed its ordinary demands.

The efficiency of the public service and the security of the public credit require that the government should be provided with means to meet lawful demands without delay. The revenue accruing from importations during the balance of the fiscal year will be sufficient, when paid, to meet the expenditures during the same period. A large portion of the goods imported are warehoused, and the duties do not become payable until entered for consumption, which may be deferred by law for three years. To meet this temporary exigency a remedy of a temporary character is suggested, and it is recommended that authority be given the Treasury Department to issue treasury notes, not to exceed twenty millions of dollars in amount, payable within a limited time, and carrying a specified rate of interest.

It is recommended that hereafter annual appropriations be made for the expenses of collecting the revenue, and that the same mode of defraying such expenses be authorized for the Pacific coast that now regulates the collections on the Atlantic coast. The amount of these expenses has been greatly increased by the erection of new custom-houses, the construction of revenue cutters, and the salaries of persons required to take care of them.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1857, was \$29,060,386 90. Since that time there has been paid the sum of \$3,895,232 39—leaving the public debt at this time \$25,165,154 51. Since the 31st of March last there has been paid of the public debt \$4,878,377 53.

The report then refers to the adoption of "a system of public economy, regardless alike of the old claims of the people and the protection of the treasury and credit of the government." No authority is found in the constitution for an increase of the expenditures "for the purpose of affording relief to the country." The prosecution of necessary and legitimate works for the public service will be continued.

A protective tariff, as a measure of relief to the country, is then examined. It is examined at some length, and the Secretary concludes that "a policy so partial and unjust in its operations cannot command the approval of the country." The day has passed for increased restrictions on commerce. It is an error to suppose that the occasional revolutions which have so seriously affected our manufacturing interest are attributable to the want of a high protective system. It needs "steady prices, a sound currency, and protection against the ruinous effects of expansions in the credit system."

No change is recommended in the tariff act of March 3, 1857. It has been in operation less than six months—a period too short to judge of its workings even under the most favorable circumstances.

The report then proceeds to examine specifically the cause of the present revolution in trade. That cause is found in an undue expansion of the credit system, of which the banks constitute an important part. The operations of individuals and of other corporations besides banks have contributed to the present condition of things. Government cannot re-

lieve individuals from the consequences of a revolution and the failure of ill-conceived enterprises. The moneyed corporations created under the laws of the States have had a controlling influence in the undue expansion of credit. Stringent legislation against such expansion has proved to be nugatory.

To restrain banking and railroad corporations from exceeding the restraints of law, a compulsory bankrupt law is proposed, which shall apply to such corporations alone. This is proposed as a protection to the community, which shall subject these institutions to wholesome laws; if violated, their "civil death" should be the consequence.

The complete success of the independent-treasury system is dwelt upon, and its many advantages to the government and the country over the former deposit system are fully set forth. It is suggested that the States of the Union should conduct their financial operations on the same plan. It would increase the demand for gold and silver, and tend to retain them in the country. The suppression of all bank notes under twenty dollars is suggested as desirable.

The director of the mint recommends that the same seigniorage of one-half per cent. be charged on bullion withdrawn in the form of bars for export that is paid on coin, in which the Secretary concurs.

The act for the better organization of the treasury has been executed so far as practicable. A modification is suggested.

Professor J. H. Alexander is now in London, consulting with an English commissioner relative to a decimal arrangement of the coinage of that country and of the United States, so that the units of each shall hereafter be easily and exactly commensurable.

The report concludes by referring briefly to the various reports from the heads of offices under the Treasury Department, and recommends the suggestions contained therein to the consideration of Congress.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The general assembly of the State of Virginia assembled at Richmond on Monday last. The organization of both branches of the legislature was effected without delay. The Enquirer says:

"In the Senate, Lieut. Governor Jackson took the chair and made a brief but admirable address. The senate then, without division, re-elected their old officers, viz: Shelton C. Davis, secretary; J. A. Jordan, sergeant-at-arms; S. Baldwin, doorkeeper; and John Warlock, parliamentarian."

"After the adoption of some resolutions of inquiry, the governor's messages were received and read; and the senate adjourned."

"In the house O. M. Crutcher, esq., was re-elected speaker, without opposition, and returned thanks in his usual happy and touching manner."

"We have merely now to state that the following gentlemen were afterwards elected, viz: St. Geo. Tucker, clerk; A. B. Obenchain, sergeant-at-arms; David West, let doorkeeper; Harris T. Burrus, 2d doorkeeper."

Gov. Wise transmitted three messages of great length, occupying fifteen columns of closely-printed matter in the Enquirer. A cursory examination indicates that they are devoted exclusively to the local and general interests of the State, with the exception of the paragraph below taken from message No. 3. Every matter relating in any way to the interests and prosperity of the Old Dominion seems to pass under the review of Gov. Wise, and no occasion is omitted to offer suggestions that may conduce to the promotion of either."

The following paragraph is devoted to the subject of "federal relations":

"During the last year an election for President and Vice President of the United States was held, which portended results of the deepest interest to our people. They were saved from apprehended evils, which I will not recapitulate, in order to avoid irritating the temper of the times. But at one moment a dark cloud shrouded the heavens of our happy country, and seemed ready to burst over and destroy our many rich and glorious blessings. Then it was that I felt called on to address to certain of the State officers a letter of which the accompanying is a copy. Its objects were to defend the rights and liberties of the State of Virginia, to protect her people, and to save the Union. Happily the election itself accomplished these objects, and there was nothing more for me to do but to rejoice with every patriot in the result. The future for the future is better than they have been; and the warnings of the past are potent to dispel the clouds which were lately so dark and threatening. Our federal relations are now in safe hands, and with abiding confidence I leave them there, to be watched and guarded by a zealous vigilance, but not to be disturbed by mere faction, or to be destroyed by the selfish, sinister, or sectional spirit of disorganization. I recommend that we all, in all the departments, unite as a band of brothers, to attend, undivided and unspent, for this one session at least, to the business relations of our own blessed Commonwealth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, Dec. 9, 1857.

Editor of the Union:

Sir: In the Republic of December 8th, 1857, I observe the following:

"A democratic member from Ohio says that the democratic delegation from that State have unanimously voted in caucus to oppose the Lecompton constitution."

The foregoing statement is not correct. The subject referred to has never been either canvassed or voted upon in any meeting of the democratic members of the delegation from Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE.

It appears to us, however, that the principal question at issue, and which has been at issue since the bill organized the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, has been the question of slavery or no slavery. The people have by a clause in the constitution an opportunity to decide this matter by ballot for themselves, and that is the question to be settled. If there are other objections or objectionable sections in the constitution, we do not see why the people have not an opportunity to amend or abolish them any time after becoming a State versus to 1864.

[Ophelyana N. Y. American.]

INDIANA BANKS.—The auditor of the bank department of Indiana reports that only one bank established under the free banking law has suspended—the Tippecanoe Bank. There are ten banks now winding up and redeeming their circulation at par. The securities pledged for the redemption of the bank notes include: State of Indiana, \$1,221,529; State of Virginia, \$101,000; State of Missouri, \$420,000; miscellaneous, \$101,000. Total, \$1,933,529.

Gov. McMULLIN.—We received a brief letter last Thursday from Hon. F. McMullin, dated at Olympia, Washington Territory, Oct. 17. It will be gratifying to his old friends to learn that he was well at that time, and delighted with the country.—*Alingdon Democrat.*

DIED.

At Marianna, Florida, November 29th, Mrs. LEVY BROCKEN BROUGH, widow of the late ARTHUR S. BROCKENBROUGH, of the University of Virginia, in the 62d year of her age.

PREACHING AND BAPTISM.—Dr. Teasdale will preach in his church on 12th street, between G and H streets, to-night (Thursday) at 7 o'clock, and the ordinance of baptism will be administered at the same hour. The service will be held in the hall of the church, and the seats will be free on the occasion. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

Lectures on Man by Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York, on physiology and psychology, expanded and applied to various uses, in law, morals, and improvement, will be delivered at Temperance Hall every evening, except Saturday, commencing Monday, December 7, at 7 o'clock, each evening with prayer exercises of prominent citizens selected by the audience. For subject of each lecture see small bills and daily notices in the papers. Seats 25 cents; tickets \$1.

Prof. Fowler's lectures of character daily at the Avenue House, Dec. 6—4th.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ARSENAL.—The Secretary of War, members of the British, French, and Austrian legations, officers of the army and navy, with many distinguished civilians, were present yesterday, by appointment, at the Washington Arsenal, to witness experimental tests of inventions of great importance. A patent train fuse, invented by Gomez and Mills, appeared to possess all the advantages of the galvanic battery in velocity of ignition, while, as it is not detonating, it cannot be exploded by any chance blow. Cannon were fired with it almost quicker than thought at a long distance, and it was fired thirty yards under water.

Hale's improved rocket was also satisfactorily tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage and struck with remarkable accuracy at a distance of 950 yards. They gave the greatest satisfaction.

The great feature of the exhibition, however, was the test of the breech-loading rifle of Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possessing many points of novelty and of excellence. The mechanism by which the breech of the gun is opened for loading is simple, yet strong and secure. The charge is contained in small metallic cartridges, which have at one extremity a conical-pointed, hollow ball; then comes the very small amount of powder required; and at the other extremity is the percussion cap. These cartridges can be easily loaded, are water-proof, and can be used for a long time. The piece is loaded and fired in four motions, viz: the first opens the breech, withdraws the shell of the last cartridge fired, and cocks the piece; at the second motion the loaded cartridge is inserted; at the third motion the breech is closed; and at the fourth motion the cock can be let down, or the piece fired. After the most severe tests there was no evidence of the escape of the charge or of any gas, except at the muzzle of the piece.

The accuracy with which the rifle can be fired is truly astonishing, and was conclusively proved. The Secretary of War used one with great effect, hitting a mark at eight hundred and fifty yards' distance, and other gentlemen gave equally satisfactory proofs of the excellence and the accuracy of this wonderful weapon. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired was also perfectly demonstrated, and the utility of the weapon was more fully shown by placing it under water, letting it remain there, and then firing it. It was also placed under water when loaded and then fired, neither did the admixture of sand with the water clog the movement of the lock. Nothing can be more perfect than its operation, or more accurate than its aim, and it received the highest praise from the many distinguished and well qualified judges present. Major Bell, the commandant at the arsenal, entertained the gentlemen present with his accustomed hospitality.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society will hold its annual session at the Smithsonian Institution, commencing on Wednesday, the 13th of January, and a cordial invitation has been extended to all institutions in the country interested in agriculture to send delegates. The transactions of the society for the present year, which will then be distributed, embrace detailed reports of the last annual meeting, the trial of reapers and mowers at Syracuse, and the grand exhibition at Louisville, Kentucky.

Arrangements are being made for lectures on agricultural topics, and evenings will be set apart for discussing "the Chinese Sugar Cane," and the equally important subject of "Manures and Fertilizers." As gentlemen of known scientific and practical ability will participate in these discussions, they will be deeply interesting and valuable.

We are requested by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the United States Agricultural Society, to invite all societies who may not have received the circular to choose and send delegates, whose presence at this "congress of agriculturists" will be agreeable to others and doubtless profitable to themselves.

THE AUXILIARY GUARD.—The Secretary of the Interior very wisely recommends that the appointments of the auxiliary guard should, before they take effect, be reported to and confirmed by either the marshal of the District of Columbia or the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and that the confirming officer shall have the power of dismissal. This is an idea which is warmly approved by a large majority of the citizens of the District, and we hope that it will be carried into effect.

SUPREME COURT.—We learn that the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, will speak this morning in the Supreme Court, in the case of Adolphus Durant, appellant, vs. Samuel Lawrence & Co.

LECTURE.—Mr. O. S. Fowler, of New York, is lecturing in this city on physiology, psychology, matrimony, and other subjects, at Temperance Hall. Mrs. Frank R. Wright will lecture this evening at Carver's Saloon on "beautiful men."

CONCERT.—Tickets for Miss Juliana May's concert on Monday evening next can be secured without extra charge at the music stores.

APPOINTMENT.—Among the changes at the Capitol we notice that Dr. Hunter, of Kentucky, (who has resigned a \$1,400 clerkship in the treasury,) has been appointed keeper of the document room in place of Mr. McCarty, of New York.

[No. 590.]

Notice of the Removal of the Land Office from Minneapolis to Forest City, in the Territory of Minnesota.

IN accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of land offices," approved March 3, 1857, it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale of the public lands at MINNEAPOLIS, in the Territory of Minnesota, will be removed to Forest City, in said Territory, at or early after the 1st of January, 1858.

Further notice as to the precise time of removal will be issued by the register and receiver for the land district.

Gives under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1857.

By order of the President: THOS. A. HENRICKS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Initial and Seal.]

SPEECHES OF BRITISH STATESMEN, FROM Waterloo to the passing of the Reform Bill. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the Reform Bill to the Russian War. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the Russian War to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

Speeches of British Statesmen, from the present time to the present time. 1 vol. London, 1857. \$1 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas Affairs. Mr. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Late advices from Kansas are received. Mr. Calhoun has issued a proclamation in relation to the election. A constitutional mass convention held at Leavenworth requested the territorial legislature to meet on the 3d of December. The Democratic leaders that Stanton had called a special session on the 7th of December.

Marine. NORFOLK, Dec. 8.—The United States steamer Powhatan is still at anchor five miles below, waiting repairs to machinery; will probably sail on Thursday.

The Dutch ship Eva Dorothea, Captain Getzner, is ashore three miles below Cape Henry, where she grounded on Sunday night. The ship had 260 passengers, and was bound to Baltimore, with an assorted cargo. The passengers were saved by pilot boats, and conveyed to Old Point, thence to be taken to Baltimore this evening. The ship will no doubt go to pieces, as she is firmly imbedded in the sand, and is full of water.

Conviction for Murder. BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—John Claggett was this morning convicted of murder in the second degree for taking the life of Jerome B. White at High-street Hotel, six weeks ago.

Markets. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton closed—sales to-day 400 bales. Flour has declined—sales 9,000 barrels; State, \$4 55 a \$4 65; Ohio, \$5 20 a \$5 30; southern, \$5 10 a \$5 35. Wheat is lower—sales 24,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 24 a \$1 45; Indiana red, \$1 15. Corn has declined—sales 19,000 bushels; western mixed, \$0 82 a \$0 85; new southern white, \$0 68 a \$0 69. Pork is lower—prime, \$16 a \$16 75; prime is buoyant at \$15 a \$15 50. Lard is firm—Ohio, 23 cents. Coffee and sugar are quiet and unchanged. New Orleans molasses